

**Amendments to the Claims:**

This listing of claims will replace all prior versions, and listings, of claims in the application:

**Listing of Claims:**

1-13 (Cancelled)

14. (Currently Amended) A method for verifying a signature, or respectively an authentication, utilizing an asymmetric private-key (d) and public-key (e, n) cryptographic calculation process between a “*prover*” entity and a “*verifier*” entity, said prover entity including electronic communication means for communicating with said verifier entity, wherein the prover entity performs first cryptographic calculations with said private key (d) to produce a signature calculation, or respectively an authentication value, constituting ~~a response value~~ response data, and the verifier entity, based on said response ~~data~~ value, performs second cryptographic calculations with said public key to perform said signature verification, or respectively said authentication, the first and second cryptographic calculations serving to implement the calculation of modulo-n or large-number multiplications, wherein ~~for a the~~ cryptographic calculation process ~~using~~ uses said public key comprising a public exponent e and a public modulo n, and said a private key comprising a private exponent, said method further ~~comprises~~ comprising:

calculating at the level of said prover entity at least one prevalidation value representing at least a quotient of a modulo calculation;

using electronic ~~the~~ communication means of the prover entity for transmitting to the verifier entity said response data comprising, ~~in addition to said signature calculation~~

~~or response value,~~ at least said ~~one~~ prevalidation value, and utilizing said prevalidation value by the verifier entity to perform at least one modular reduction to obtain the remainder of the modulo calculation, without any division operation at the level of the verifier entity, ~~for said modular reduction.~~

15. (Currently Amended) A method according to claim 14, wherein for a public exponent  $e=2$ , and wherein the cryptographic calculation process is based on a RABIN algorithm, said ~~at least one~~ prevalidation value comprises a unique value, which is the quotient  $Q$  of the square of said respective value of a signature or a response by said public modulo  $n$ ,  $Q = R*R/n$ , where  $R$  designates said respective value of a signature or a response to an authentication.

16. (Previously Presented) A method according to claim 15, wherein after the reception by said entity of said respective value of a response to an authentication verification or a signature of a message ( $M$ ), and of said at least one prevalidation value comprising said quotient, said method comprises, at the level of said verifier entity, the following steps:

calculating the difference ( $D_{AR}$ ,  $D_{SR}$ ) between the square of the response value  $R*R$  and the product  $Q*n$  of said quotient  $Q$  by said public modulo  $n$ , ( $D_{AR}$ ,  $D_{SR} = R*R - Q*n$ ); and

verifying the equality of said difference with the value of a function of said response value, without any division operation by the modulo  $n$  operation.

17. (Previously Presented) A method according to claim 14, wherein for a public exponent  $e = 3$ , and wherein the cryptographic calculation process is based on an RSA algorithm, said at least one prevalidation value comprises:

a first quotient  $Q_1$  of the square  $R^*R$  of said response value  $R$  by said public modulo  $n$ ; and

a second quotient  $Q_2$  of the product of said response value and the difference between the square  $R^*R$  of said response value and the product of said first quotient  $Q_1$  and the public modulo  $n$ , by said public modulo  $n$ ,  $Q_2 = R*(R^*R - Q_1*n)/n$ .

18. (Previously Presented) A method according to claim 17, wherein after the reception of said response value  $R$  and said at least one prevalidation value comprising said first and second quotients  $Q_1$  and  $Q_2$ , said method comprises, at the level of said verifier entity, the following steps:

calculating the difference ( $D_{ARSA}$ ,  $D_{SRSA}$ ) between the product of said response value  $R$  and the difference between the square  $R^*R$  of this response value and the product of said first quotient  $Q_1$  and the public modulo  $n$ , and the product of said second quotient  $Q_2$  and said public modulo  $n$  ( $D_{ARSA}$ ,  $D_{SRSA}$ ) =  $R*(R^*R - Q_1*n) - Q_2*n$ ; and

verifying the equality of this difference with the value of a function of said response value, without any division operation by modulo  $n$  operation.

19. (Previously Presented) A method according to claim 16, wherein for an operation for verifying a signature of a message ( $M$ ), said function comprising a standardized public function  $f(M)$  of said message  $M$ , said method comprises the following steps:

applying a condensation function to said message to obtain a message digest CM;  
and  
concatenating said message digest with a constant value.

20. (Previously Presented) A method according to claim 18, wherein for an operation for verifying a signature of a message (M), said function comprising a standardized public function  $f(M)$  of said message M, said method comprises the following steps:

applying a condensation function to said message to obtain a message digest CM;  
and  
concatenating said message digest with a constant value.

21. (Previously Presented) A method according to claim 16, wherein for an authentication verification operation, said method further comprises the step of transmitting a prompt value from the verifier entity to the prover entity.

22. (Previously Presented) A method according to claim 18, wherein for an authentication verification operation, said method further comprises the step of transmitting a prompt value from the verifier entity to the prover entity.

23. (Previously Presented) A method according to claim 21, wherein said prompt value comprises a random value A modulo n, said response value R comprises an encrypted value B, and said function of the response value comprises a function  $f(A)$  of said random value A.

24. (Previously Presented) A method according to claim 22, wherein said prompt value comprises a random value  $A$  modulo  $n$ , said response value  $R$  comprises an encrypted value  $B$ , and said function of the response value comprises a function  $f(A)$  of said random value  $A$ .

25. (Previously Presented) A method according to claim 16, wherein said function  $f(A)$  of said random value  $A$  comprises a function among the functions  $f(A) = A$ ,  $f(A) = n-A$ ,  $f(A) = C*A$  modulo  $n$ ,  $f(A) = -C*A$  modulo  $n$ .

26. (Previously Presented) A method according to claim 21, wherein said function  $f(A)$  of said random value  $A$  comprises a function among the functions  $f(A) = A$ ,  $f(A) = n-A$ ,  $f(A) = C*A$  modulo  $n$ ,  $f(A) = -C*A$  modulo  $n$ .

27. (Previously Presented) A method according to claim 22, wherein said function  $f(A)$  of said random value  $A$  comprises a function among the functions  $f(A) = A$ ,  $f(A) = n-A$ ,  $f(A) = C*A$  modulo  $n$ ,  $f(A) = -C*A$  modulo  $n$ .

28. (Previously Presented) A method according to claim 25, wherein at the level of the verifier entity, the calculation of said function  $f(A) = C*A$  modulo  $n$  comprises calculation of the value  $C*A$  and storing of said value if  $C*A < n$ , and the calculation and storing of the value  $C*A-n$  if not, and in that calculation of said function  $f(A) = -C*A$  modulo  $n$  comprises calculation of the value  $n-C*A$  and storing of said value if  $n-C*A \geq 0$ , and otherwise calculation of the intermediate value  $C*n-C*A$ , and if said intermediate

value is greater than or equal to zero, calculation and storing of the value of  $-C*A$  modulo  $n$ , for verifying the equality of said authentication without any division for the modular reduction.

29. (Previously Presented) A method according to claim 26, wherein at the level of the verifier entity, the calculation of said function  $f(A) = C*A$  modulo  $n$  comprises calculation of the value  $C*A$  and storing of said value if  $C*A < n$ , and the calculation and storing of the value  $C*A-n$  if not, and in that calculation of said function  $f(A) = -C*A$  modulo  $n$  comprises calculation of the value  $n-C*A$  and storing of said value if  $n-C*A \geq 0$ , and otherwise calculation of the intermediate value  $C*n-C*A$ , and if said intermediate value is greater than or equal to zero, calculation and storing of the value of  $-C*A$  modulo  $n$ , for verifying the equality of said authentication without any division for the modular reduction.

30. (Previously Presented) A method according to claim 27, wherein at the level of the verifier entity, the calculation of said function  $f(A) = C*A$  modulo  $n$  comprises calculation of the value  $C*A$  and storing of said value if  $C*A < n$ , and the calculation and storing of the value  $C*A-n$  if not, and in that calculation of said function  $f(A) = -C*A$  modulo  $n$  comprises calculation of the value  $n-C*A$  and storing of said value if  $n-C*A \geq 0$ , and otherwise calculation of the intermediate value  $C*n-C*A$ , and if said intermediate value is greater than or equal to zero, calculation and storing of the value of  $-C*A$  modulo  $n$ , for verifying the equality of said authentication without any division for the modular reduction.

31. (Previously Presented) A method according to claim 23, wherein said function  $f(A)$  of said random value  $A$  is the function  $f(A) = A$ , which makes it possible to verify the equality of said difference and the validity of said authentication without any division operation for the modular reduction.

32. (Previously Presented) A method according to claim 24, wherein said function  $f(A)$  of said random value  $A$  is the function  $f(A) = A$ , which makes it possible to verify the equality of said difference and the validity of said authentication without any division operation for the modular reduction.

33. (Previously Presented) A method according to claim 14, wherein said response value, an encrypted value  $B$ , and a quotient value  $Q$  are concatenated prior to transmission of the values from the prover entity to the verifier entity.

34. (Previously Presented) A method according to claim 14, wherein the verifier entity compression embedded system and the prover entity comprises an embedded card reading system.